



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Kobé—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Rejection of emigrants—Cholera at Moji and Shimonoseki.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, September 10:

Week ended September 7. Two original and 2 supplemental bills of health were granted to 4 steamers with an aggregate personnel of 832, and there were inspected 4 vessels, 489 members of crews, 1 cabin and 223 steerage passengers, while 1 vessel was fumigated with sulphur dioxide to kill vermin, and 114 crew and 39 steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 259. Manifests were viséed for 11,656 pieces of freight, and signature was refused for 2,230 cases of fresh vegetables for Manila, origin and condition being unknown to this office.

The emigration inspections were as follows: Steamship *America Maru*, for San Francisco and Honolulu, 39 passed, and 89 recommended for rejection; steamship *Prinz Sigismund*, for Manila, 2 passed and none recommended for rejection.

The local health authorities report that there have been up to the present time this month in Kobé but 5 authenticated cases of cholera, all among the shipping people, and said to have been imported from Shanghai. The especial restrictions as to cholera will be put in force at this port if the disease continues.

At Moji there have been reported 339 cases of cholera, with 305 deaths and 14 recoveries. The authorities of the port informed me this morning that there had actually been about 450 cases, with a mortality of 90 per cent. The disease is also present at Shimonoseki, across the strait, and numerous other places near Moji.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week from Osaka.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

September 11. Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended for rejection, 8.

MADAGASCAR.

Report from Tamatave—Quarantine against plague at Majunga.

Consul Carter reports, September 5:

Plague, which was reported in my dispatch of August 2, 1907, is still confined to the province of Majunga, on the northwest coast of Madagascar, and the strictest quarantine regulations have been in effect since the first appearance of the disease, on July 28 last.

MEXICO.

Report from City of Mexico—Proposed improvement in water-supply system—Statistics from city of Guanajuato.

The following is received from Consul-General Gottschalk, under date of September 13:

Gratifying progress is being made in the work of providing the City of Mexico with an adequate water supply. The water is to be

pipcd to the city from the lake and springs of Xochimilco, some 32 kilometers away, and the work will, it is expected, be concluded by the end of this year.

Before the lapse of another twelvemonth it is anticipated that the great reservoirs beyond Chapultepec (on the hills of Tacubaya) will be completed, and that new mains and pipes will have been placed throughout the streets of the City of Mexico. Admitting a population of 500,000 souls for the city and its suburbs, this system of water supply will provide the city with an average of 6,000 liters a day per person.

Statistics furnished the Consejo Superior de Salubridad by the governor of the State of Guanajuato, a State the capital city of which, Guanajuato, has a population of 40,000, showed 600 deaths from enteric fever for the ten years prior to the opening of the waterworks at La Presa. The supply of water was then 7 liters per person. Within the ten years which have now elapsed since the opening of the new water supply the records show only 27 deaths from enteric fever.

The activity of the board of health has recently been manifested in the City of Mexico by a series of visits to all of the hotels and restaurants, where there is a rigid restriction upon the water consumed by the patrons. The water must be properly filtered.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McPherson reports, September 30:

During the period from September 16 to 30, inclusive, one vessel cleared from this port for the United States, the steamship *Nebraskan*, which left this port September 24, bound for San Francisco, Cal., and was fumigated throughout while in the roadstead outside the harbor. Owing to the necessity for repairs the vessel put back to this port after having been several days at sea, and is at present here.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, September 30:

Week ended September 28. September 22, inspected the British steamship *Alexandrian*, bound for New Orleans via Coatzacoalcos, with 45 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in the remainder of a European cargo.

September 24, fumigated the French steamship *Verginie*, bound for New Orleans via Tampico, with 64 in the crew and 4 passengers; vessel sails in the remainder of a European cargo; with time of last exposure at 10.45 a. m.

September 25, inspected the Swedish steamship *Disa*, bound for Galveston via Mexican ports, with 16 in the crew; vessel sails in the remainder of a cargo of American lumber.

September 26, fumigated the British steamship *Cliftonhall*, bound for Mobile, with 29 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast; with time of last exposure at 7.45 a. m. Fumigated the Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound New Orleans, with 20 in the crew and 1 passenger; vessel sails in a small cargo of coffee; with time of last exposure at 10.10 a. m. Inspected the Spanish steamship *Montserat*, bound for New York via Habana, with 128 in the crew, 33 cabin and 28 steer-